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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
25 JUN 1963

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

CONTENTS.

	Public Health Committee ..	1
	Public Health Department Staff ..	2
	Introduction	3
Section I	Social Conditions and Statistics	5
Section II	Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases ..	11
Section III	Sanitary Circumstances of the Area ..	15
Section IV	Inspection and Supervision of Food and Food Premises ..	22
Section V	Housing ..	26
Section VI	Factories ..	29
Section VII	Services Provided by Other Authorities ..	32

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

As at 31st December, 1959

Chairman	..	A.G. Douglas, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman	..	Lt.-Col.L.G.M. Keevil,O.B.E.,T.D.
Ex-officio	..	W.J. Allfrey, Esq., (Chairman of the Council)

Councillors.

Mrs. M.E. Ashton.

H.S. Baker, Esq.

Capt. C.R. Batchelor.

Benson Coleman, Esq.

Mrs. E. Dennis.

A.G. Douglas, Esq.

G.E. Freelove, Esq.

G.J. Greenfield, Esq.

Lt.-Col.L.G.M. Keevil, O.B.E., T.D.

F.H. Lucas, Esq.

H.M.R. Williams, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.....	T.H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H. (resigned May 1959)
.	Rosetta C. Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 1st. Sept. 1959)
Chief Public Health Inspector .	C. A. Brace, M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I. (also Surveyor)
Public Health Inspectors.....	E.P. Clarke, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (also Asst. Surveyor)
	C.C.H. Guy, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (also Asst. Surveyor)
Clerical Staff.....	Miss Skinner Miss Bishop

Public Health Department,
"St. Wilfrid's",
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea.

'Phone.
Shoreham-by-Sea.
4242

September, 1960

To The Chairman and Members
of the Rural District Council of
Chanctonbury.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

At December 31st I had completed only four months of office as Medical Officer of Health of the District, having taken up my appointment on 1st September 1959.

Statistics. The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population of the Rural District as 22,050 persons, that is 160 more than in the previous year.

The total number of live births was ~~323~~ 338 (~~345~~ 337 in 1958) and the corrected birth rate is 17.47 as compared with a birth rate of 16.5 for England and Wales.

There were 152 male deaths and 157 female deaths, a total of 309 deaths from all causes as compared with 289 for 1958. The corrected death rate was 11.48 as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 11.6. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 2. Accidents accounted for 9 deaths - 3 males and 6 females.

Infectious Diseases. In 1959 Measles accounted for the largest number of notifications.

Diphtheria. There was no case of diphtheria. It is exactly 100 years ago in 1859 that separate identification of diphtheria as a cause of death was started. At that time, Diphtheria was a killer and as recently as 1936 the number of deaths from Diphtheria was 3081 for the year. The picture has markedly changed due to the successful immunication campaign which was started in 1940, but with its success people's interest has waned; they think that all is well now and they will not get Diphtheria and so remain unimmunised. However, this is not the case. The number of cases of Diphtheria has shown a rise recently and unless the percentage of the population immunised

reaches a sufficiently high level, the threat of Diphtheria recurring in the community, is a real one.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. My predecessor has in previous reports made special mention of this - "our greatest environmental problem", and though I had been in the district only 4 months at the end of 1959 and therefore had not had time to get a picture of conditions throughout the district, the problem of sewage disposal had early come to my notice. This is hardly surprising when it is appreciated that there are more than 3,600 cesspools in the district with all the inevitable associated problems.

Proposals for main drainage have been under consideration for some years and it is satisfactory to see the progress made with the schemes in hand, and the action taken in connection with further proposals. A great deal has yet to be done however, and the problems will become increasingly numerous and difficult until main drainage is a reality.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their help and support, to the officers of other Departments for their cooperation, and to the staff in my own Department especially to Mr. Brace.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROSETTA C. BARKER.

Medical Officer of Health

Section I

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS.

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprises an area of 56,239 acres at the eartern end of the County of West Sussex. Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of 800 feet. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The district consists mainly of agricultural land, the chief industries being agriculture, and brick, tile and cement manufacturing.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	56,239
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year 1959)	22,050
Population (census 1951)	20,880
Rateable Value as at 31.Dec.59 ...	£346,567
Sum represented by a penny rate ..	£1,400
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1959 according to Rate Book	7,550

. . . . . .

VITAL STATISTICS

These are calculated on the estimated mid-year Home Population of 22,050.

Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births			
Legitimate	171	152	323
Illegitimate	12	3	15
	183	155	338

L.B.R. per 1,000 population 15.33

L.B.R. after applying Area Comparability factor 17.47

Illegitimate Live Birth % of total Live Births. 4.43

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	8	4	12
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	9	4	13

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births 37.0

Total Live and Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	179	156	335
Illegitimate	13	3	16
	192	159	351

L.B.R. = Live Birth Rate.
S.B.R. = Still Birth Rate.

Infant Deaths (under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	4	4	8

Infant Mortality Rate

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 23.6
Legitimate deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births 18.5
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 133

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 17.7

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 14.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1.000 total live and still births) 51.38

Maternal Mortality (including abortion ..... Nil.

	Males	Females	Total
All deaths	152	157	309

Death Rate (Crude) per 1 000 population 14.0
Death Rate after applying Area Comparability factor 11.48

CAUSES OF DEATH

		Males	Females	Total
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	1	1	2
2 Tuberculosis, other	..	-	-	-
3 Syphilitic disease	..	-	1	1
4 Diphtheria	..	-	-	-
5 Whooping Cough	..	-	-	-
6 Meningococcal Infections	..	-	-	-
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	..	-	-	-
8 Measles	..	-	-	-
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	2	-	2
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	3	3	6
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	12	1	13
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	-	7	7
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	-	1	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	20	12	32
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	2	-	2
16 Diabetes	..	-	-	-
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	20	25	45
18 Coronary disease and angina	..	25	19	44
19 Hypertension with heart disease	..	3	6	9
20 Other heart disease	..	17	34	51
21 Other circulatory disease	..	5	6	11
22 Influenza	..	1	3	4
23 Pneumonia	..	7	8	15
24 Bronchitis	..	9	5	14
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	..	1	1	2
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	3	-	3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	-	-	-
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	..	-	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	..	3	-	3
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	-	-	-
31 Congenital malformations	..	1	1	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	14	16	30
33 Motor vehicle accidents	..	-	1	1
34 All other accidents	..	3	5	8
35 Suicide	..	-	-	-
36 Homicide	..	-	-	-
		152	157	309

The Area Comparability takes account of the age and sex distribution of the population, and its use enables comparisons to be made with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other district.

Below I give certain statistics for England and Wales for comparison -

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.5
Still " " " 1,000 Live and Still Births..	20.9
Infant Mortality Rate - all infants per 1,000 ~~legitimate~~ live births...	22.2
Neonatal Death Rate - all infants per 1,000 live births...	15.8
Maternal Mortality	0.38
Perinatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births...	34.2
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population	11.6

Infantile Mortality.

There were 2 deaths of infants under 1 year of age. Both were of female infants, aged 9 hours and 5 months respectively. The causes of death were as follows -

Female aged 9 hours	1a Prematurity.
Female aged 5 months	1a Primary atypical pneumonia. 11. Complete cleft palate. Bilateral talipes.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Vital Statistics Years 1947 - 1959 (inclusive)

Vital Statistics for the years 1947 - 1959 (inclusive) are shown in the table on page 10.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1947 - 1959

Year.	Estimated Population.	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS			RATES		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Crude Birth	Crude Death	Infant Death
1947	19,790	180	181	361	102	125	227	18.2	11.5	28.0
1948	19,880	174	147	321	138	112	250	16.1	12.6	16.0
1949	20,100	179	171	350	124	144	268	17.4	13.3	37.0
1950	20,350	165	127	292	151	126	277	14.3	13.6	6.8
1951	20,880	151	152	303	124	141	265	14.5	12.7	29.7
1952	20,920	156	136	292	118	132	250	13.9	11.9	13.7
1953	21,110	155	154	309	127	124	251	14.6	11.9	19.4
1954	21,570	151	141	292	126	137	263	13.5	12.1	10.7
1955	21,550	124	141	265	136	144	280	12.3	13.0	30.2
1956	21,550	167	146	313	140	126	266	14.4	12.2	19.2
1957	21,790	144	137	281	131	119	250	12.9	11.5	17.8
1958	21,890	181	156	337	147	142	289	15.4	13.2	23.7
1959	22,050	183	155	338	152	157	309	15.33	14.0	23.6

Section II

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health -

Cholera.	Plague.
Diphtheria.	Pneumonia, Acute Primary.
Dysentery.	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal.
Encephalitis (Acute)	Poliomyelitis.
Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning).	Relapsing Fever.
	Scarlet Fever.
Malaris.	Smallpox.
Measles.	Tuberculosis.
Meningococcal Infection.	Typhoid Fever.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Typhus.
Paratyphoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.

Below are given the figures for notifications of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, in the district during the year 1959 -

Dysentery	1	Poliomyelitis	3
Measles	226	Scarlet Fever	12
Pneumonia	1	Whooping Cough	19

Diphtheria - There were no notifications of Diphtheria during the year.

Poliomyelitis - There were three notifications of Poliomyelitis during the year.

On the next 2 pages are tables giving -

(a) details of notifications in age groups (excluding Tuberculosis),

(b) monthly summary of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)

Tuberculosis - There were 7 notifications of Tuberculosis

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Infectious Disease	Under 1 year	1 - year	2 - years	3 - "	4 - "	5 - 9 "	10 - 14 "	15 - 24 "	25 - "	Age Unknown	Totals
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Measles	6	20	27	29	16	109	10	4	4	1	226
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	3	7	2	-	-	-	12
Whooping Cough	1	-	2	2	2	11	1	-	-	-	19
Totals	7	20	30	31	21	127	14	5	6	1	262

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Infectious Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	23	19	9	5	9	95	66	-	-	-	-	-	226
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	1	12
Whooping Cough	2	5	2	3	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	19
Totals	28	24	14	9	10	97	72	-	2	1	4	1	262

Section III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

Public Supplies.

The statutory water undertakers for this area are the North West Sussex Water Board and Steyning & District Waterworks Co: Ltd.

The respective water authorities are responsible for the regular bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of the water, but samples are also taken at intervals by the Department and sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The results of these examinations have all been satisfactory.

Below is a summary showing the population of the various parishes together with the number of houses in each with a public water supply - (these numbers are approximate)

Parish	No: of Houses connected to main.	Estimated Population Supplied.
Amberley	196	528
Ashington	180	540
Ashurst	94	248
Bramber	142	470
Coldwaltham	197	523
Henfield	1004	2807
Parham	71	186
Pulborough	924	2514
Shermanbury	137	406
Steyning	916	2472
Storrington	909	2552
Sullington	397	1111
Thakeham	331	981
Upper Beeding	798	2221
Washington	511	1589
West Chiltington	428	1227
Wiston	78	217
Woodmancote	135	404

Water Extensions.

The following have been laid during the year -

Henfield:-
Fabians Way .... 120 yards.

West Chiltington:-
Village ..... 120 yards.
Orchard Dell .... 235 yards.

Private Supplies.

It is estimated that there are still in the District over 200 houses not served by a public water supply.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Main Drainage.

The programme of main drainage schemes for the larger parishes, has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and other proposals to cover a large part of the remainder of the Rural District are under consideration.

Below are details of the works of construction completed and in hand during 1959 given to me by Mr. Brace in his capacity as Surveyor -

Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding.

Works of re-drainage and connection of existing properties to the sewers were continued in the above parishes this year. Seventy six additional properties have been connected and there are very few properties which now remain unconnected.

Henfield.

Work on the main drainage scheme at Henfield is well under way and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The new sewage works and pumping stations should be completed at the end of May 1960 and the plant should then be available to receive drainage in early June 1960 - together with an amount of cesspool sewage collected from the surrounding areas.

Pulborough.

The provision of the main drainage scheme for Pulborough is progressing satisfactorily. The new disposal works and main pumping station at Wyckford Bridge came into operation for the treatment of sewage from the Mare Hill area on 4th June 1959 and the treatment of cesspool contents has been dealt with since then; the remainder of the scheme is now nearing completion.

Storrington.

In view of the main drainage system of Storrington having been severely overtaxed in recent years, the Council decided to pursue a scheme for the enlargement and modernisation of the existing disposal works and the reception of part of the western area of Storrington, known as Cootham, and parts of Sullington and Thakeham into the system. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has approved the scheme and work on its implementation should commence in 1960.

Cesspools, etc.

Pending the new drainage schemes however, the form of drainage for a large number of premises is by means of cesspools and pail closets. There are more than 3,600 cesspools in the Rural District which require emptying. A fleet of 5 cesspool emptying vehicles, four of 800 gallons and one of 1,000 gallons, one of these being held in reserve to meet the demand at peak period. The contents of the cesspools are chiefly disposed of into the sewers at Storrington, Steyning and Pulborough.

Pail closets are emptied from the unsewered parts of Storrington and from Crossgates Cottages, Amberley. The closets are emptied into special apparatus on the cesspool emptying plants and disposed of at the Sewage Farm, Pulborough.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Collection of refuse takes place regularly in all parts of the district, weekly in the built-up areas, fortnightly in the less populated parts, and monthly in remote areas. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at disposal places in Henfield, Washington and Steyning.

The services in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal, and refuse disposal, are the responsibility of the Surveyor.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

This Act includes among its provisions, those regarding sanitation and buildings; nuisances and offensive trades; public swimming baths and bathing places; watercourses; moveable dwellings.

The legislation for a considerable part of the work of the Public Health Department, is found in the Public Health Act 1936.

Dustbins (Section 73)

Dustbins are supplied and maintained by the householders.

Cleansing of Verminous Houses (Section 83)

During the year, 2 houses were found to be infested with fleas.

Inspection is made of accommodation occupied by prospective tenants of Council houses in order to ensure that furniture and other belongings are free from vermin prior to removal. No action was necessary in 1959.

Provision of Public Conveniences. (Section 87)

The Council provides and maintains public conveniences in different parts of the Rural District. They are situated at Bramber, Pulborough, Henfield, Steyning and Storrington. All have wash-hand basins.

Offensive Trades. (Sections 107 - 108)

There are no offensive trades situated in the Rural District.

Provision of Mortuaries. (Section 198)

There is no public Mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, bodies are received from Chanctonbury into the public Mortuary at Shoreham-by- Sea.

Public Swimming Baths, etc. (Section 221-234)

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

Moveable Dwellings - Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. (Sections 268-269)

Sixteen Applications were received for the use of land as Camping Sites and 38 Applications for the use of individual caravans. Licences were granted.

These applications related to 361 caravans, 12 tents and 6 chalets.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Premises are inspected for rat and mice infestation and measures are taken for disinfestation.

The sewers and refuse dumps are treated at regular intervals.

During the year, the following work of rodent control has been carried out -

Number of premises disinfested	143
Estimated No: of rats destroyed	1222

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The work of the Department under this Act relates to Sanitary and other arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers.

Number of shops in the District	345
" " Inspections made	179
" " Contraventions	3

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No applications have been received for licences under this Act, during 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires registration with the Sanitary Authority of all premises where such fillings as are specified by the Act are used. The Act is designed to secure the use of 'clean' filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

One factory in the district is registered under this Act for the use of rag flock.

Number of inspections made .. 2.

Inspection of Butchers shops and slaughterhouses	465
Inspection of ice-cream premises	69
Inspection of dairies and milkshops	124
Inspection of other food premises	218
Water samples taken	33
Complaints received	128
Complaints found to be justified	93
Contraventions found under Public Health Acts.	684
No:of informal notices served under -	
Housing Act 1957	521
Food and Drugs Act	35
Public Health Act 1936	642
Factories Act 1937	4
Shops Act 1950	3

Section IV

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES
(INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provision in connection with the following :-

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.
Food unfit for human consumption.
Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public.
Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles, etc., in connection with the sale of food.
Special provisions as to sale, etc. of particular food.
Milk and Dairies.
Provision and Regulation of Markets.
Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards. Cold Air Stores.

The Department has records of Food Premises as listed below -

Bakehouses (none underground)	5
Bakers Shops	3
Butchers Shops	18
Confectioners Shops	25
Fishmongers	5
Greengrocers	12
Grocers and General Provision Stores	70
Hotels and licenced premises	55
Premises registered for manufacture of sausages, etc.	18
Restaurants and Cafés	43
Total	254

Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

No formal action was necessary under this section Requests are received however from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. During the year the following list of food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered -

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Butchers Meat		19	3	-
Other foodstuffs		1	-	11
Total	1	0	3	11

Disposal of Unsound Food.

Meat found unfit for human consumption is stained with a dye and that which is suitable is taken by neighbouring soap manufacturers. The remainder of condemned food is removed for destruction.

Section 16 (Registration of premises for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and of sausages, etc.)

This Section provides that no premises shall be registered for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed pickled or preserved food intended for sale, unless they are registered under this Section for that purpose by the Local Authority. In the district, the registrations under this section are as listed below -

a) Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream 0
b) Premises registered for sale of ice cream 86

Ice cream. New legistration concerning Ice cream made under Section 4 of Food and Drugs Act 1955, came into operation in April 1959, viz :-

a) The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations 1959 which consolidate and amend the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952, require that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream are to be pasteurised by one or other of 3 specified methods or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun.

b) The Food Standard (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959 which replace the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953, and lay down the standard of composition for ice cream.

60 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for testing, and were reported as follows -

Grade 1	55
Grade 2	5
Grade 3	-
Grade 4	-

Section 29 (Milk and Dairies Regulations).

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Regulations came into operation on 8th March 1959 and re-enact with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954. A number of changes made include those concerning notifiable diseases in persons in certain employment connected with Milk. (Regulation 19)

The Department's register lists the following distributors of milk and dairy premises -

Milk Distributors	9
Dairy Premises	6

(b) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954. The following licences were issued by the Rural District Council -

Dealers Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk .. 9

During the year, 164 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination. In the case of 8 samples the organism known as brucella abortus, which is responsible for undulant fever in man, was isolated.

(c) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953. The following licences were issued by the Rural District Council -

Dealers Licence - 7

Pasteurised milk is required to comply with certain tests. 56 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory and reports showed that 55 of these samples passed the tests.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 3 slaughterhouses in the district, and regular slaughtering takes place in all of them.

The following table shows the number of animals alsughtered and amount of meat condemned :-

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or part;-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	399	13	94	496	838
Number inspected	399	13	94	496	838
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	2	3	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	64	6	Nil	Nil	2
Percentage or no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	16%	46%	2%	less than 1%	1%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	Nil	Nil	12
Percentage of no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.25%	7.5%	Nil	Nil	1.4%

H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, Local Authorities have duties under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936, the main action taken as regards houses is in respect of nuisances, that is the discovery and abatement of nuisances, and these are dealt with in ~~this~~ chapter. III

The Housing Acts relate to other aspects of housing and below is set out the provisions of various parts of the Act and the work carried out by the department during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.
Part III deals with Clearance Areas.
Part IV deals with the Abatement of Overcrowding.
Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 985

(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose .. 3323

(2) (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 686

(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose .. 1980

Section 17 of Housing Act. (Duty of Local Authority to make Demolition or Closing Orders or to purchase house where no undertaking is accepted).

1. No: of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders made ..... Nil

2. No: of houses demolished (this includes houses, the subject of Demolition Orders made in previous years) ..... Nil.
3. No: of houses in respect of which Closing Orders made ..... Nil.

Section 18. (Power to make a Closing Order as to part of a building)
No: of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building ..... Nil.

Section 27. (Closing Order - general provisions)
No: of houses or parts of houses previously the subject of Closing Orders, in respect of which the Closing Order was determined ..... Nil.

Clearance and Redevelopment

Section 42. (Power to declare an area a Clearance Area.)
No area was declared to be a Clearance Area during the year.

Abatement of Overcrowding

Section 76. No: of overcrowded dwellings recorded at the end of 1958 2
No. of new cases added to the register 0

In neither of the above cases was Statutory action taken.

Section 86. The following is a summary of the position at the end of the year;-

a. i) No. of dwellings overcrowdedat end of year .. 2
ii) No. of families therein .. 3
iii) No. of persons dwelling therein.....17

b. No. of new cases reported 0
c. No. of cases relieved during the year.....2
No. of persons concerned 12
d. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. 0

Provision of Housing Accommodation

The table overleaf shows the number of new houses erected and other premises converted to form new dwellings during the year.

Parish	Total	Private Enterprise	Local Authority
Ashington	1	1	-
Bramber	6	6	-
Henfield	12	6	6
Pulborough	22	10	12
Steyning	27	9	18
Storrington	30	18	12
Sullington	5	5	-
Thakeham	2	2	-
Upper Beeding	10	10	-
Washington	18	18	-
West Chiltington	14	14	-
	147	99	48

Discretionary Grants

Improvement grants paid at the discretion of the local authority under the Housing Financial Provisions) Act 1958 numbered 43 in 1959.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act came into operation on the 14th. June, 1959, and introduced a new system of grants to supplement the existing discretionary grants mentioned above.

The new grants known as Standard Grants are available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks all or any of the following amenities-

a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
b) a wash-hand basin
c) a hot water supply
d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling
e) satisfactory facilities for storing food

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions.

F A C T O R I E S.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e., whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to -

Cleanliness,
Overcrowding,
Temperature,
Ventilation,
Drainage of floors,
Sanitary Conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirements relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

At the end of the year there were 14 non-power and 102 power factories on the Register.

Homework - Outworkers.

Section 110 (List of Outworkers to be kept in certain Trades).

Under this Section, occupiers of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, must keep in prescribed form, lists of outworkers employed in such classes of work as the Secretary of State may by regulations specify.

Details of the work carried ou during the year are given on the two following pages.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No: on Register	Number of		
		Inspec-tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	35	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	239	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	116	274	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No: of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature S.3	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act. Outwork.

There were no Outworkers during the year.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES.

SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, makes provision for the following Services -

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of hospital and specialist services in the area: the day-to-day administration being carried out by the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee.

The hospitals serving the district are :-

Southlands	...	General Hospital.
Worthing	...	General Hospital.
Littlehampton	...	General Hospital.
Swandean	...	Infectious Diseases. Long Stay Cases.
Zachary Merton	...	Maternity.

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These are provided in this area by the West Sussex County Council. They are :-

1. The Care of Mothers and young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care, of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home Help.

3. General Medical and Dental Service (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.